ype (Nompareil) shall constitute a square.

DEMOCRATIC PRI

At Dead of Night.

BY ELAINE GOODALE.

-Demorest's Monthly for September.

THE NEVADA FOOTPRINTS.

Were They Made by Human Beings.

The following are the main points of

Dr. D. W. Harkness' paper on the Ne-vada footprints, read before the San

the tracks are those of a quadruped-

Professor Marsh, even before so august

a body as the National Academy, ven-

tures to give a name to the animal who

the writer, who are equally sanguine in

the belief that the footprints in dispute

are of bipedal origin. The question is

gradually being brought within narrow-er limits, and it is likely that in the fu-

ture the principal point of discussion will be whether the tracks are those of

a quadruped or those of a man, as it

would appear that if it were once satis-

factorily determined that they are sure-

ly the imprints of a biped, it will prove but an easy task to show conclusively that they were made by the progenitors

"I am fully aware that there are like-

y to be many delicate points which

must yet be adjusted before the scien-

SO MOMENTOUS A CONCLUSION.

ological period should be determined,

the one with the other, definitely deter-

tain pads, or cushions, which serve the

by their elasticity facilitating motion.

form and density in the different ani-

ng; so that these pads may often

erve as important aids in the determi-

nation of species. If, by way of illus-

ration, we examine the foot of the or-

linary barnyard fowl, it will be seen

that the bones are protected by these

eads; and this is especially the case

where any articulation is in the least

exposed to pressure. Among the high-

er animals we find essentially the same

conditions existing; in some instances

the condition is modified (as in the frog

"I now call your attention to far the

most important prints to be found in

that locality, viz., the tracks made, as

These are about four hundred in num-

ber and belong to seven or eight dis-

tinct series, made apparently by as many different individuals. In length

FROM FOURTEEN TO TWENTY INCHES,

width. Of this, however, I shall speak

outline these impressions follow closely

the shape of the human foot. From the

toe outward the line is gradually drawn in toward the heel, while from the toe

inward there is a graceful curve to the

instep, and thence in an outward direc-

tion to the heel. In one series of tracks

this curve is much sharper than in any

of the others. After repeated and care-

ful observation, I have failed to discov-

er in any one of the 400 tracks the slightest indication of the imprint of

pad or toe, of instep, of claw, or of heel. The absence of such marks be-

comes the more significant when we

take into consideration the fact that

they are surrounded and actually

crossed by tracks of other animals,

which are so easily identified by their

"In each one of the footprints we find

evidences, as I believe, that the foot

and been protected by some artificial

means; in some cases this was made of

wood, as it would seem, or some other

material equally unvielding, as the im-

print is that of a plane. In one or two

of the series a depression along the cen-

tral line of the track would indicate

a material more yielding than wood, such as the dried skin of an animal,

THE SANDAL WAS EIGHT INCHES IN

WIDTH.

We can easily imagine that the use of

such unwieldy foot-gear, especially

when walking in muddy ground, would

serve to account for the great width of

"Briefly reviewing the subject, there

"As stated in my previous paper, in

the prints are

presently.

tracks alone.

trackway.

the writer believes, Homo Navadensis.

of the horse) so as to meet its require

tist will give full credence to

of the human race.

to which he is entitled

made them—there are others, including

"While some express the belief that

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Vol. 16, No. 6.

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ward foot, or that both the forward and the hind feet were of exactly the same form-conditions which, to say the least, are extremely improbable. Fourthat dead of night her silk-smooth hair in two We find, as before stated, that in one thick streams dividing,
All over her gleaming shoulders its lustrous or two of the series the central portion of the impression in the line of its long beauty lay; She stood too long at her mirror, the conscious smile half-hiding. diameter is somewhat more depressed And the tail wax tapers burning made the chamber light as day. than at the border, which is doubtless

Slowly she lifts her velvety eyes to her THE SOLE OF THE SANDAL Those long eyes, heavy-lidded, with a warm and languid gaze; Sadder and almost stern is the answering look of the other, As the keen eyes fill with tears at a thought Her smile is fixed and grave, and her small foot taps the floor:
"My hair was longer than yours, with that chestnut gloss," sight she;
"Till you, my first-born, came;" her voice drops lower and lower;
"Ah, child, you little guess what a woman's lot must be. She can think no more of self when once she becomes a mother."
"Self!—who could think of self?" the startled maidon cries.

Beauty is incense burning on the shrine we raise to another.

And a woman's soul is struggling in the beautiful Juno eyes.

Give? what is woman's life but a strength sublime for giving?

Tenrs and blushes and pangs, anguish and dread delight;

Sacred the virgins's fears, from the sealed-up fount of living. The Country's Mineral Products. From advance sheets of the "Mineral fount of living,
And sacred the mother' prayers in the holy silent night." Resources of the United States," a report by Albert Williams, Jr., Chief of dead of night, in silk-smooth hair, her slender lingers twining. She stands at the tell-tale mirror, with never the Division of Mining Statistics, U. S. Geological Survey, a number of interesting facts are taken relating to the a word to say; calm, unearthly beauty on that white foreamounts and values of the mineral subhead shining. And the tall wax tapers burning make the

> In value coal heads the list, which comprises anthracite, bituminous, brown coal, and lignite, and it amounts to \$146,632,501, of which nearly one-half is that of Pennsylvania anthracite. Pig iron ranks next, its value being \$106,-336,429, to which may be added the value of chrome iron ore, at Baltimore as a market, \$100,000. Of silver, ranking next to coal, there was mined in 1882, \$46,800,000, and of gold \$32,-500,000. The other metallic ores produced were copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, nickel, antimony, platinum, and

> In the non-metallic products the one ranking next after gold in value is crude petroleum, \$23,704,698; then lime, \$21,700,000; building stone, \$21,-000,000; salt, next in value to building stone, is only \$4,320,140. The total value of non-metallic substances, including clays, buhrstones, grindstones, lithographic stone, and other substances entering into manufactures, is \$453,-

It is of importance that the exact gethat of an equal period of 1882, the total local or "spot" value of iron and steel period-if any such should exist-such | 1882 being \$171,336,429, while the esgrouped together, and their relations, ly \$71,000,000, equal to \$142,000,000 been completed we may be sure that fact that the price of iron has been less the Nevada man will take the position in 1883 than in 1882, a difference of something over three dollars a ton. "All animals which walk upon the Gold and silver were produced in in

earth's surface are provided with cer- creased amounts in 1882, the additional value over the product of 1881 being double purpose of protecting the foot \$1,600,000. For the first six months of tially understood by those who have while in contact with the earth, and also | the current year the production of pe-These pads or cushions vary greatly in against 30,053,500 barrels in the previous twelve months. In copper there

A slight increase in the amount of lead mined is estimated for the present mates are based on increases in former years, and not on actual statistics, they may be taken with some allowance

Times When Memory Goes to Sleep. that in this case the individual had used which, becoming moistened, was bent upward at the sides.

Traveller. The Result of Ambition.

owing to having, when moistened by contact or not, certain it is that after last with the mud, yielded slightly to the pressure. This, as an isolated fact, be- remained most of the time within doors comes of great import, as it would indicate that if the tracks were of a quad-ruped they were surely made by ani-continuing there till the latter part of mals of different species. And finally, upon carefully studying the impressions upon the ground, we find that the angle of the foot varies in several series, in some the curve being much sharper than in others; and while this fact may be easily accounted for on the supposition that the form of the footgear varied according to the taste or caprice of the wearer, yet it will doubtless prove to be a work of considerable difficulty to make this fact harmonize with the quadrupedal theory.'

stances procured by labor in the United States during the year 1882, and estimates of the amounts during the first half of 1883.

silver, nickel, antimony, platinum, and tin. Of platinum the total value was \$1,000, and of tin the quantity was so small that no valuation is made of it. The total value of the metallic products The total value of the metallic products of the country for 1882 was \$219,756,-

About three years ago I came to Harrison square in the ears and mounted my horse for home. After galloping calling me at 2 o'clock. He answered Gazette. that he had called me and informed me of the state of the wind and the weather, as in duty bound, and that I, apparently wide awake, had ordered the course aling up at almost any hour, and the

case like the following, which happened are many reasons which have led me to the conclusion that these imprints the privilege of cleaning the school-house and making the fires in the same are not of quadrupedal origin. Among the most important of the objections are: First—The entire absence of such distinctive marks as would indicate an which the incumbent had hitherto been unprotected foot. Secondly-There are accident or at points where the animal came forward, and, after repeated unassured that a double trackway has ing to be ousted, the party "in office" upon the floor of the quarry. Third-The curve of the foot is so regular and so constant as to show that in every instance the hind foot-if of a quadruped -was at all times placed exactly upon house. - American Register. the spot previously occupied by the for-

A Strauge, Long Sleep. Skilful medical men, deep thinkers, and even the psychologically gifted have been called on for opinions as to what ails Mr. Thomas W. Platt, of Bridge-port. Conn., what first induced his port, Conn., what first induced drowsiness, and what has tended to bind and keep him so long in a lethargic state, compared with which there is no parallel in medical history. Whether it was malaria, sun-stroke or the two combined that induced his present condition

Thanksgiving he kept himself aloof, and, three or four days before Christ-January, scarcely changing his position or recognizing any person in attendance and not once rousing from his stupor. Toward spring there was a slight change in the sleeper, which was manifested by an inclination to move, but he did not open his eyes, and during the three months since his semi-unconsciousness set in has scarcely eaten enough to sustain life. What influence kept life in him is more than any one can tell. With lengthening days he was from time to time bolstered up in bed, still with closed eyes and mouth sealed against speech. He expresses by sound or motion no evidence of suffering, and silence seemed to indicate that his wish

was simply to be let alone. Later he was assisted to a sitting position, but the kindest words of an affectionate mother were uttered in vain in his ears those words fell as upon the ear of one totally bereft of reason. At last he was taken from the bed and his clothes put on. This was brought about with difficulty, and he was like one with no life and no muscular power. In April he began to walk tremblingly at first, holding on to articles of furniture, and afterward he could stand and walk alone. No power of language however

resulted in the reply of a syllable. As days came and went, he walked from his bed to the rocker, and back again to the bed. Daily, like an infant, he was dressed and undressed. Evidences of returning strength have been marked since the arrival of warm weather, but reason only in part. Hunger has swayed him to answer its call, and as if by cue and direction, and he has since, at nearly regular intervals, oscillated between the chair and the cupboard shelves. In transit his eyes have opened only partially, and he has uttered involuntary words only, and none of which could be understood or accepted

as intelligent or with a motive. Rising in the morning after sleeping soundly all night he is now regularly put into his garments, like a baby, and put into the rocker, where he immediately sinks to slumber. In the chair he maintains an Judging by the estimates made for the first six months of 1883, the value chair, his eyes all the while closed.

When the first six months of 1883, the value chair, his eyes all the while closed.

When the stimates made for the left arm for support on the arm of a chair, his eyes all the while closed. When the stimates made for the stimates made for the stimates made for the support on the arm of a chair, his eyes all the while closed. When the stimates made for the support on the arm of a chair, his eyes all the while closed. The result was startling. For the support of the support o upright position, gently leaning with the with eyes wholly shut, proceeds to the pantry, eats, returns to the chair, sleeps, so that other remains of man of that in the first stage of manufacture for and when night comes, disrobes and as flints or other implements, may be timates for the first half of 1883 are on- lethargy at this writing covers 188 days, goes to sleep again. The period of his with the other, definitely deter-with the other, definitely deter-with the other, definitely deter-with the other, definitely deter-with the other, definitely deter-work shall have market values will be modified by the friends is ardent that he may live and with no evidence of change for better or yet come out of it and be himself again.

> The Power of Water. The properties of water are only par-

- Eridgeport Standard.

never seen it under high pressure. The troleum has been 11,291,663 barrels, Virginia City Water Company get their supply from Marlette Lake on the Tahoe side of the mountain. They get mals, so as to meet the requirements of has been an increase, the estimate for the individual to which they may be the first six months of 1883 being 58, then on the crest of a high mountain 000,000 pounds, against 91,646,232 opposite Mount Davidson, with Washoe pounds in 1882. by a flume would be almost impossible, so the water is carried down the monnyear, and also zine; but as these esti- tain side to the bottom, and crosses under the V. & T. Railroad track, on the divide between Washoe and Eagle valleys, then up again to the required height in iron pipes. The depression created in the line of carriage is 1,720 feet, and the pressure on the pipes is 800 pounds to the square inch. One pipe is 11 inches in diameter, and is quarter-inch iron lap welded, and 18 about a mile, I suddenly found or im- feet long, with screw joints. There is agined that I had gone wrong. I little trouble from it, but the other, could not recall the surroundings; I which is twelve inches in diameter, and turned my horse's head back and went is riveted pipe, makes more or less trounear to my starting place; again turned | ble all the time. The pipe is laid with and rode home over the same familiar | the seam down, and whenever a crack road that I had so often travelled. The is made by the frost or sun warping it, loss of mind or identity of locality did or from any other cause, the stream not last more than twenty minutes. On a pours forth with tremendous force. If a previous occasion I took the boat for the joint is broken open, of course the Nahant at 3 o'clock, dined with a friend | whole stream is loose and goes tearing and slept at the house of another friend. down the mountain, but usually the es-The next morning I went home quite cape is very small. The break last well. Awakening next morning my wife | week was less than five-eighths of an alluded to my visit to Nahant the day inch in diameter, and yet the water in before, of which I had given her a full the flume was lowered an inch and a account on my return. I answered that half by it, and the pressure went down I had not been to Nahant, and stuck to fifteen or twenty pounds. Captain it. The whole thing had left my me- Overton says that fifty inches of water mory. Being alarmed, my wife sent for went through it. It has been probably the doctor, who came and found me a year in cutting out, and was made by asleep. I awake and found him feeling my pulse, and I asked him why he had come, and my wife stated the fact of and struck the pipe two or three feet my having denied the visit to Nahant. off, eating away the iron until the pres-"You have been dreaming; I sure inside broke it through. When am very well, and do not require the such a break occurs the noise can be The whole details of my visit heard for half a mile, and the earth to Nahant were fresh in my memory, shakes for hundreds of feet around. A but the fact of my having denied all break the size of a knitting needle will knowledge of them had become com- cut a hole in the pipe in half an hour. pletely blotted out. Many years ago, Such breaks are repaired by putting a when navigating a ship through the band around the pipe, pouring in melt-Java Sea, one night about 12 o'clock we ed lead, and tamping it in. Such a passed close to two little islands called stream bores through rock like a sand the Brothers. I went below to get a map and told the officer of the deck to iron, and feels rough like a file to the call me at 2 a. m., when I intended to touch. It is impossible to turn it with change the course to clear a shoal of the hand, as it tears the flesh off the somewhat doubtful locality. I awoke bones, and if the fingers are stuck into soon after three o'clock, wholly uncon- the stream, with the point up, the nails scious of having been called, and went are instantly turned back, and someon deck and scolded the officers for not | times torn loose from the flesh. -Reno |

> How To Do It. "I should hate to have a husband who 'lowanced me every time I wanted to tered two points. When at sea, in charge of a ship, I had a habit of wakchange to go shopping with he doesn't hum and haw as some men do. He just me wide awake and preparing to go on takes out his pocket-book and says, deck to see that all was going on right.—Capt. R. B. Forbes, in Boston want, a five or ten?" "And what do want, a five or ten?" "And what do you say?" asked Mrs. Smith. "Oh, I never say anything. He gives me the money right off without waiting for me Competition is the soul of trade. A to answer." "And how much does he give?" "A dollar generally—unless he in an obscure village in Westphalia, de has some change handy. But then it serves to be mentioned for its originality, strikingly illustrative of the above axiom. The selectmen of said village and the selectmen of the selectment of proposed to give to the lowest bidder think so much of him. - Boston Trans-

She was a Fraud. The falsity of a girl who, being natgranted the round sum of 12 marks urally pallid in the cold, gave her no indications of a misstep, either by per annum. This year a competitor cheeks a deceptively increasing glow while out sleigh-riding is exposed by has deviated from the straight line. derbiddings, finally offered to do the the Cincinuati Enquirer. She slyly Professor Marsh's statement that he is work free gratis for nothing. Unwill-dabbed on the red a little at a time, been found is certainly news to those who—like myself—have personally examined the tracks as they now appear upon the floor of the quarry. Third—

The current of the floor of the quarry. Third—

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The current of the floor of the quarry of the quarry of the floor of the quarry of the q overbid by the persisent office-seeker, says, "and so I reddened my cheek on who offered to pay 2 marks 60 plennigs that side first. Then we turned back, for the incalculable privilege of cleaning and making the fires in the school-

Marriage a la Mode. Marriages are not always solemnized among the South Carolina "crackers."

f a man sees a woman he likes, and she 'takes a shine to him''-as they express it,-they often do not deem a ninister's services necessary, since un der the state laws a marriage is legal if solemnized by any layman in the presnce of witnesses. Some weddings do not go as "merry as a marriage bell." rom the backwoods among the illicit listillers, comes this refreshing inci-The parson, an illiterate fellow, was

marrying two "crackers"—the bridegroom a backwoods schoolmaster. Said the preacher: "An' them 'uns who God has j'ined ogether let no man-" "Stop right here, dominie," said the

educated groom. "Don't say them 'uns; say these 'uns." "I don't take back talk from none o' you 'uns," replied the minister, "and I say them 'uns."

"These 'uns," repeated the groom, drawing a six-shooter from his hip pocket. "Them uns," shouted the minister,

firing through his surplice and winging Then followed a volley of shots, duoining room. When quiet reigned once

more she emerged from her concealment and remarked to the assembled "These here grammers is a playin' the very old Nick with my prospec's." Both men lived, though they have not met since; the minister still says "them 'uns." while the layman declares that

as soon as he can get some of the cold lead out of his body he will demonstrate that "these 'uns" is correct. There are cases reported occasionally where one of these "crackers" makes his own divorce laws. If his wife does not suit him he trades her off to a neighbor either for another or for provisions. This is not often done, fortunately, although a case occurred in Chesterfield county some six weeks ago and another in Lancaster county about a year ago. The Chesterfield man got a bale of cotton, a cask of corn whisky, a pair of boots, and a dog for his wife, who was said to have been a good-looking wom-an, while the Lancaster man traded for another wife and a kerosene lamp, with a hand-painted shade, "to boot," weeks later the other man came to him and offered him \$1.50 to trade back again, saying that the woman not only ate too much, but she stole the furniture and pawned it for whisky. These stories are vouched for by local newspapers.

Trades for Americans: A careful inquiry was a short time ago instituted in Philadelphia, as to the relative number of foreigners and naeigners, especially Germans and Scotch Irishmen, had shouldered our own people altogether out of almost every such occupation. The American boys could be counted on the fingers who were learning the trade of weaving in the great woolen and carpet manufactories. The same story was told in the cotton mills, at the stocking looms. Yet the wages paid to these skilled workmen are high and steady. The Scotchman or North Irishman earns from \$18 to \$20 per week in Philadelphia, owns his comfortable dwelling, and brings up his son to the same trade which his own father most probably followed in Glasgow or Londonderry. The American boy has not learned this sure, slow road to comfort from his father.

There was the same report from the manufacturers of paper, soap, shoes, clothes, furniture, shipbuilders, cutlersevery industry, in short; but two. The American boy of the class which does not enter the professions, is not to be found in the trades, partly because be is barred out by the trades unions, but more because he does not choose to go into them. To this general rule there are, however, two notable exceptions printing and machine shops. Each of these trades is crowded with native American apprentices. "We turn away," said the superintendent of a great engine works, "hundreds of apind no place.

Now here is a significant hint of national character. We are perpetually told that the American lad of the partially educated class refuses to learn s trade, and becomes a salesman or clerk on a miserable salary, from the snobbish, yulgar desire to be considered a gentleman. Yet the same young fellow in a printing office or machine foundry works harder and comes out of his daily drudgery more grimy and shabby than any other mechanic. It is no ambition for gentility that moves him in these pursuits. But they open to him pospursuits. But they open to sible short roads to success; they give sible short roads to success; they give his inventive faculties some play. only one man in a hundred, who, out of the composing room or press room, becomes editor or publisher, or who turns out to be a fucky Harrison or Winans in the machine shop. But each boy is confident that he will be that man. When he "goes into business" as salesman at \$3 per week, he knows he will some day be an Astor or a Stewart. When he goes out to Colorado as a cowboy, he sees in a vision his own cattle grazing on a thousand Hence he turns his back on the trades

in which there is no chance for sudden success, and by which the plodding German or Irishman, generation after generation, secures a steady limited competency. Our lad must put on seven league boots to go to his fortune, or he will not go at all. In a certain sense, therefore, there appears to be no remedy for this present condition of affairs. The leopard cannot change his spots nor the Ethiopian his skin, and the vivid inventive, sharp eyed American, fond of earning and squandering money in bulk, will never be brought to plot and save and enjoy life a pennyworth at a time, like his European neighbor who was not born prospective heir to a great estate. A certain grade of our skilled trades will always remain, it is probable, in the hands of foreigners. But one lesson our American lad must learn before he succeeds, and, as he is exceptionally sharp, he generally does ceed without it. That is, steadiness of aim .- Manufacturer and Builder.

Agricultural Intelligence. A gentleman accompanied by his little son took a stroll out into the fields that were white unto the harvest. They met a sturdy farmer, whereupon the gentleman remarked:

"That's a fine field of oats you have "Don't you know the difference between oats and wheat?" asked the sturdy farmer, contemptuously.

"No, I don't." "I thought every donkey knew that,' courteously returned the rustic. "You see, pa," said the gentleman' little boy, who had not taken any part in the debate, "you see, pa, if every donkey knows the difference, it's lucky you said you didn't .- Texas Sittings.

Golden weddings seem to be numerous now all over the United States. You must burry up and have one, if you wish to be in style. - Lowell Citizen.

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Hints for the Sick-Room. Sickness is too apt to be synonymous with sadness, and it is all important that the person in charge of a patient should wear a bright, hopeful counten-ance. The weak look to the strong for support, and are quick to mark the slightest tokens of unoasiness or appre-hension on the part of those about their bedsides, although they may give no outward expression of their sense of it at the time. A nurse who combines apparent confidence as to a happy result, with the tender attentions neces-

sary to secure it, does but discharge the

proper functions of her calling, save in

extreme cases, of which we are not

treating here. Let the nurse be quiet. Let her dress be of no stiff or rustling material; her shoes of a kind that shall in no wise creak or cry. The modulation of the voice, too, should be carefully attended to. We cannot, and should not, forbear attendance upon the sick, because nature has not gifted us with that rare, blessed boon, of a sweet and musical voice; yet, even more earnestly than the elocutionist, should the nurse study to modulate such organs as she does ossess, to the utmost gentleness of which they are capable. For nothing is of greater importance, we would assure her, if she desires to soothe irritated nerves, and quiet perturbed spirits, than an habitually soft and calm speech

in all her conversation, either with the sick or in their presence. It is pirmarily important that an atendant should give quick heed to the physician's orders, and obey them exactly. The hard-headed and opinionated nurse is one who incurs a heavy responsibility, and in nine cases out of ten brings to grief her patient as well as herself.

Take care that no disagreeable topic of conversation be continued, if per-chance introduced. Get more imperative; guard against talking at all when the patient indicates by his own silence a desire for quiet. If the vote of all the sick were taken as to that fault in their nurses, from which they suffer most, we should not be surprised if, with one voice, they would say, garrul-ity. It is conceded that truth lies at the foundation of all popular beliefs; and if so, then nurses, as a class, are prone to talk too much. Let so base a vice as gossip no longer degrade one of the noblest and beneficent of human callings—the care of the sick .- American Agriculturist.

Fermentation of Baker's Dough.

It has hitherto been supposed that the fermentation of bread dough set up by sour leaven, or beer yeast, was a real alcoholic fermentation. We learn from a paper in Compees Rendus, that G. Chicandard has investigated the subject microscopically. He found that the Saccharomyces cerevisiae put into the dough very soon disappeared and numerous microbes, which he took for bacteria, made their appearance. These bacteria multiplied with great rapidi on the yeast in dough, and they can be be cultivated in water containing yeast. Hence he concludes that the beer yeast favored the growth of these microbes. An analysis of the gases evolved during fermentation proved the presence of 70 per cent of earbonic acid, while the rest per cent of earbonic acut, and nitrogen. consisted of hydrogen and nitrogen. The composition of these gases is lar to those formed by the putrefaction

of albumen. From this it would appear that the fermentation of bread does not consist in liquefying the starch by alcoholic fer-mentation, but in the conversion of one portion of the insoluble albumen of the gluten first into soluble albumen and then into peptone. Starch is first de composed by heat in the process of bak ing, forming soluble starch and some dextrine. The cause of the fermentation is, however, a bacterium.

The Best Fenoing. The best fence for general purposes, where extra neat work is of no consideration, is composed of posts, common split rails and barbed wire. The posts are the same as for other fences, but they are set nine feet four inches apart. The rails are cut ten feet long with a cross-cut saw, and split as much like slabs as possible. These rails, without any trimming except a little at each plicants in a year, for whom we can end, when they are too thick for a tenpenny nail, are nailed with the ends on alternate sides of the posts. This is done so that the rails of each panel are out of the way of the rails of the next panel. By this method the rails can be nailed just as close together as desired, and all openings can be made pretty close, even when the rails are somewhat crooked. I have tried to nail both ends of the rails on the same side of the two posts, and notwithstanding much time and labor was spent in trying to make a close fence, I had to give it up as a failure, and adopted that just described. Four rails are nailed as close as desired, at the bottom, then three strands of barbed wire at the top. This fence can be made by the hands on the farm, and where there is timber on the place, all that is wanted is wire, nails and staples. If everything has to be purchased, it will cost per mile:

> 8224.60 If the timber is on the farm, costing nothing but the labor, then the cost per mile would be: 17.61 18.75 4.50 2.00 24.00 75.00 587 posts, 3 cents each.
> 2,500 rails, 75 cents per 100.
> 100 peunds nails, 4 1-2 cents.
> 20 pounds staples, 10 cents.
> Labor, putting up.
> 1,000 pounds painted barbed wire. \$141.86 Missouri Cor. of The Cultivator.

A Remarkable Admission.

"Were you acquainted with the mur-dered man?" asked the prosecuting attorney of a witness for the defense in a murder case. The willingness of the witness to say all that he could in behalf of the prisoner was very apparent, by the way. "I know'd him; he was de honestest

best" "Never mind about his honesty. You say you knew him." "Yes, sah, an' Ise proud ter say I nebber know'd sich a noble". "Nobody asked you about that. What was the condition of his health? Was

he not in robust health?" "No, sah! He was de feeblest niggah "He was killed by the accused, was he not?"

"I can't say so, sah. My idee am dat he was in sich bad health dat, eben ef he hadn't been killed when he was, he would hab died anyhow at least two days previous, sah."—Texas Siftings. Mr. C. D. Swart, Cannonsville, N. Y ..

lost a cow, and examination after showed a darning-needle in her heart, su posed to have been swallowed with apple parings. For years, during the summer sea-

son, newspapers generally have fre-quently published directions for reviving partially drowned people; but to this day it is no uncommon thing for a lot of fellows to make an exhibition of the blackest ignorance by taking a person who has been under water for a short time and finishing him by rolling him, head downward, on a barrel.